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1. Georgi Malenkov first appeared on the Soviet scene after the great purges and liquidations of the 1930's which were carried out under the direction of the dreaded Yezhov, former secretary of the VKP (b), head of the NKVD and Soviet military intelligence. In the 1940's Malenkov was Stalin's new favorite and ran Party affairs as the new Secretary of the VKP (b). 50X1
2. Since World War II had started, it was necessary to concentrate the bulk of Soviet intelligence efforts against Germany, and it was also necessary to formulate plans for intelligence activities taking into consideration that the USSR itself would probably be drawn into the war. behind Gen Lt Golikov, Chief of the RU, behind the intelligence and counter-intelligence departments of the NKVD, was Malenkov in person, as a Politburo member personally charged with control and general conduct of the intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of the Soviet Government. 50X1
3. It is well known that Soviet diplomatic and trade posts in foreign countries were used by Soviet intelligence agencies as cover for their agents. Navy, RU and the NKVD were the chief rivals for these posts. Officially all vacancies were under the jurisdiction of some official Soviet Commissariat such as Foreign Trade, State Department (Narkomindel), or an agency such as Intourist or TASS. The people who headed these Commissariats and agencies (Molotov, Mikoyan, Anastas, Khavinson, Krutikov, etc) did not always favor RU but would give preference to NKVD people. In such cases the man who had the last word was Malenkov, and in 1941 no one, not even Beriya, Mikoyan or Molotov could cross the directives of Malenkov. His rulings in those matters were considered final and as a rule were not discussed. This is true also with regard to financial matters. In 1940-41 RU could obtain money for operations only by the direct influence of Malenkov. Golikov had a direct telephone line through to Malenkov in the Kremlin and promptly reported all important information to him. 50X1
4. The reason that Malenkov was so strong and always had the final say is because he controlled the Party and filled all key posts and agencies with his own (Party) men. In the USSR the man who runs the Party is boss and not the ministers, directors of factories or even commanders-in-chief of armies, and all of the former most powerful figures in the USSR, Kirov, Yezhov, Zhdanov, were, in their own times, secretaries of the VKP (b) and close friends of Stalin. And it is very important that we keep in mind that even the MVD-MGB is not a State in a State as many observers would believe, but is in itself only an instrument, an apparatus of the Communist Party. When it was in Stalin's interests, it was very easy for him to purge all the so-called powerful bosses and big shots of the NKVD too. One should always keep in mind the power of the Party secretaries in all 50X1

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Soviet ministries, agencies and other organizations who can interfere in every decision of Soviet Government officials and, if such action is compatible with the Party line of the moment, accuse those officials of many 'sins' as Malenkov did on numerous occasions. He was connected with the secretaries of Party organizations in the various Soviet agencies and he knew the situation in those agencies better than did the people who ran them. Moreover, Malenkov encouraged all of the less important chiefs, heads of sections sub-sections, etc, to have direct contact with the central committee of the VKP (b) in important matters in order to avoid bureaucracy and red tape and to settle unsolved problems with Party help. By such means, Malenkov had direct contact with a very wide circle of people who ran the daily business of various Soviet agencies and thus had his finger on the pulse of everyday life in the most important fields. All of this demonstrates his organizational ability and the Central Committee of the VKP (b) has always paid a great deal of attention to the question of organization.

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5. [redacted] Malenkov [redacted] is a comparatively young man having been born in 1902 in Orenburg (now Chkalov) an area which is rural in every sense of the word and which is the border area between Asiatic and European Russia. Orenburg and its environs are not industrial areas as are Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Donbas, Baku, etc, so Malenkov is not a representative of the militant revolutionary proletariat of industrial workers, a very important fact to consider since such gins are still the fashion in the USSR, and the working masses in industrial areas will not consider him one of their own no matter what he does in the future.
6. At the time of the October revolution Malenkov was only about 15 years old. He is not a professional revolutionary of the Stalin, Voroshilov, Molotov school and for that reason [redacted] he will never have the prestige among Communist Party members and the Soviet people that Stalin enjoyed. [redacted] in their innermost feelings, Voroshilov, who took part in the revolutionary work prior to the October Revolution, and Beriya, who ran Party activities in the Transcaucasus when Malenkov was an obscure and unknown figure, do not feel the same warmth for him that they feel for Stalin. [redacted] Malenkov will try to deal with Voroshilov, Beriya, Mikoyan, Andreyev and Khrushchev in the same manner in which Stalin dealt with figures more powerful than himself such as, Trotsky, Kamenov, Zinovyev, Bukharin, Rykov, and other old-guard Bolshevik friends of Lenin.
7. Like Stalin, Malenkov had no formal education. However, Stalin got his education in the revolutionary days, was widely read, and was clever and smart. [redacted] never heard that Malenkov had any talents in the education line and newspapers are incorrect when they report that Malenkov graduated from a "Higher Technical School". Malenkov joined the Red Army in 1919 and served therein until 1922, after which (it is being reported) he attended "Higher Technical School" until 1925 or for three years. There were no such "Higher Technical Schools" in Orenburg in those days. There was an Institute of Eastern Languages [redacted] in 1919 and which was not up to the standards of modern institutes or colleges, and several Rabfaks and technikums. Rabfaks (from Rabochniy Fakultet, faculty for workers) were charged with giving an education which, after three years, would enable students to enter some university or school of higher education. Thus Malenkov's formal education is of the high school level at best.
8. Newspapers are currently reporting that, while a military man on the Turkestan front, Malenkov ran the Political Department. That is sheer nonsense! [redacted] To run the Political Department of the front or the Army, in those days when Trotsky, Frunze and Bubnov ran the Armies and Stalin himself was in the secondary towns, was not so easy and simple, especially for a man who was twenty years old and who only joined the Party in 1920. He was probably political commissar of some company or had a similar job. Malenkov has no record of military glory as had Stalin and even Voroshilov and Budenny.
9. As a man, Malenkov has none of the human attributes which call for respect, love, or sympathy. He is not like a man, not like a woman and in my opinion he looks like something which is a cross between the devil and a human being. It is rather a pleasure to talk to Voroshilov who can sometimes resemble a benevolent old man and even Stalin could appear in a good light and make people like him, but [redacted] the USSR who liked Malenkov.
10. Malenkov has never been out of the USSR and [redacted] Malenkov had the reputation of a man who hated the West with all of his body and soul.
11. What will the future bring with such a man running the USSR? [redacted] the following is one possible outcome of this situation. For a while Malenkov will run the USSR in an atmosphere of power balance, making it appear as if the USSR is actually being governed by the Malenkov-Molotov-Beriya triumvirate. Then, in some convenient future, in order to make himself the real dictator of the country, Malenkov will liquidate his co-workers in the Stalin manner causing, [redacted] the collapse of the inner Soviet system since Malenkov will never have the prestige, cunning, and cleverness of the man who brought him to power.

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12. The question then arises, why did Stalin raise Malenkov to such a powerful position when he must have known better than anyone else Malenkov's capabilities and limitations. [] it was Stalin's intention to show posterity that he, Stalin, was without peer. Stalin never tolerated people smarter or more clever than himself in positions close to him. He liked to use more clever people and was a master in this use in that, by indirect subordination of these specialists in the various fields to his will, he managed to direct all praise, not to those who merited it, but to himself, Stalin. 50X1
13. Stalin was a strong man, a dictator such as has never been known in history before. He never cared for anyone, not his own people, his comrades or his family, and perhaps bringing little Malenkov to power was his last trick. A trick to show that without Stalin things would collapse for dictatorships always depend on one person and now that that one person in the USSR is gone, the system may well go too.

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